NOT YET IN THE TRAP Sumidero, where the Banderea column is located, is well to the northward and only a little eastward of Union de Reyes, and Banderea would thus have no difficulty in pressing onward toward Havana, northward of Union De Reyes and south of the city of Matanzas. Banderea would also the sale to attack in the rear the troops

CAMPOS IS SLOW IN BAGGING THE WHOLE INSURGENT ARMY.

be able to attack in the rear the troops

sent to engage Maceo at Cimarrones, or he might join forces with Maceo, and the two insurgent columns might join to-

gether and move upon Grande district. Consequently, it is diffi-

cult to see how the Spanish commander

figures out his statement that the Spanish

troops occupy the most advantageous posi-

tions in the province of Matanzas.

To the observer of the movements of the opposing forces it would appear that Gomez, to the south. Maceo in the center,

and Banderea to the north and further west, really form a half circle around the

Spanish forces and completely command that portion of the island. Then again, admitting that Union de Reyes is the Spanish headquarters for the operations against the insurgents in the province of

Matanzas it would appear that the Span-

lards cannot move in a body on either the Cuban columns without being attacked in the rear and on both flanks by the Cubans.

The only operations possible to them, sup-posing Union de Reyes to be their raily-ing point, is to divide into three columns

to move simultaneously on the Cuban col-umns. Therefore, it will be noticed that the

tactics followed by Gomez throughout the

campaign sucessfully prevall even at the present moment. He has hitherto been able to avoid a pitched battle with the

Spanish troops, and while leading them to

and a little to the rear of the two other

burned the cane fields of the plantations of Dolores Maria, Santa Maria, San Joa-

Macurijes, also known as Corral Falso, half

way between Union de Reyes and Jaquey Grande. It is said that this destruction

of property was caused while the insur-

gents were retreating on Jaquey Grande. But Sumidero, where the Banderea column

to Havana, than these burned plantations.

The insurgents have also burned the vil-

Guantanamo they have destroyed the cane-

bella of the Colonies, San Antonio.

Ana del Batillo, in all over 1,500 acres.

ields of the plantations of Soledad las

Carlos, Esperanza, Santa Rosa, Confluente,

San Miguel, Santa Maria, San Ildefonso,

Santa Fe. San Luis, San Sebastian, Santa

News of small engagements and move-

ments of the troops and many more rumors

and unauthenticated reports arrived here

continually throughout the day, all accom-

panied by the general claim that the in-

surgents were in full retreat and that the

raid into Matanzas was ended. No reliable

estimate could be made of the real position

which they mustered in any one place. Their

novements could only be surmised from the

reported movements of the Spanish forces

and their encounters with forces of the in-

surgents, which do not appear to have been

in great number in any of these encoun-

ters. The official reports, or that portion of

them which is allowed to gain publicity, give

the impression that the insurgents are no

onger making an aggressive movement

toward the west, nor striving to make any

further advance towards Havana, but are

striving by every means to effect a retreat

back into Santa Clara, while the Spanish forces are reported to be putting forth

every effort to secure a battle with a large

body of the insurgents and to cut off their

Mayor of Macarijes and family, including

the ladies and every one of his household

have been murdered by the insurgents.

The same fate is said to have overtaken the Mayor of Lagiura. These towns were

south of Colon and on the border line of

Santa Clara province. These Spanish offi-cers were said to be making every effort to bring the insurgents to a pitched battle

within the boundaries of the province of

Matanzas. Their search for a battle seems

to have been several miles north of Go-

mez's line of march.

General Godoy is also reported to have fought a band of insurgents at San Mar-

cos, a small town on a branch of the rail-

road that connects the cities of Colon,

Santa Clara and Clenfuegos. This insur-

gent band was engaged in preventing com-

munication along the railroad by attacks

on the trains, but it is said that commu-

nication is now re-established. A train from Navajas, outside the town of Macuri-

jes, or Corral Falso, was also burned by

insurgents to-day, the valves of the en-

selves at the orders of Captain General

De Campos. They are the two eldest sons

of Count Caserty, and the grandsons of King Ferdinand II, by his second wife, Theresa, Archduchess of Austria. The two

princes are lieutenants in the Spanish ar-

my, and are aged respectively twenty-six

·The members of the Cuban government

The insurgent Major Luis Castel-lano and Colonel Espinoso, wounded in the

It has been discovered that the insur-

set fire to the cane-fields. At Collseo, where

there was a sharp conflict and where an

orderly standing by General Campos was

shot, some of this material exploded under the feet of General Campos's horse.

Word comes from Baracoa, in the pro-

vince of Santiago de Cuba, that a column

of troops met the insurgent band of Jac-

mel near there and dispersed them with a

loss of six killed and many wounded. The

troops lost thirten wounded. Between Ra-

mon Jagnes and the coast four columns

of troops are in pursuit of the insurgents The leader, Eduard Dominguez, was killed

KING WINTER ABLAZE.

Christmas Festivities Broken Up and

Several Children Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 27 .- Christmas festivi-

ties at the First Presbyterian Church last

night came to an abrupt end. "King Win-

ter," impersonated by Howard Fisher,

caught fire. He darted from the stage into

the auditorium and wound up his appear-

ance on any stage by creating a panic

among the children. A number of them

were injured by the fire, which "King Win-

ter" scattered generously in his flight, and

by the rush of the frightened people to

escape. The church itself narrowly escaped

destruction. The injured are: Elsie De Win, arm broken; Howard Fisher, burned

about the face and head; Mrs. Ella Kuhn

suffering from nervous prostration; Mere-

dith Love, slightly; Roger Thornton, slightly. Several of the smaller children were

trampled under foot, but fortunately no seri-

ous injuries resulted. The damage to the church will not figure more than \$100, and

the congregation can count itself fortunate

Soldiers' Home Inmates May Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27 .- Judge Seaman

in the United States Court, to-day upners the jurisdiction of the State court over

the soldiers' home grounds and ordered the discharge of Thomas Kelly. Kelly was ar-rested several weeks ago for murderous

assault on Patrick Coghlin. In his decisio Judge Seaman distinctly stated that he had

not the least doubt as to the power of Con-

gress to assume exclusive jurisdiction, but

this had not been done and State sover-

eignty could not be taken away by implica-

tion. The opinion of Judge Seaman is of

considerable moment to the 2.500 inmates

of the soldlers' home, inasmuch as it in-sures them the undoubted right of suffrage,

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsapa

rilla." is what many thousands are saying.
It gives renewed vitality and vigor.

which has often been questioned.

that it was no worse.

have returned to the farm of Anton,

the province of Puerto Principe

action at Congresso, are dead.

Further details are unknown.

ived here and have placed them-

the course of Gomez's line of march

eported yesterday. It is also reported

is in circulation here that the

SOME LATE RUMORS.

Santa Cecilia, Romella, Santa Isa-

insurgents is said to be located, is away

announced that the insurgents have

Instend of Surrounding the Cubans and Annihilating Them, the Captain General Is Still at Havana.

EXCITEMENT AT MATANZAS

PREPARATIONS MADE TO RESIST AN ATTACK BY THE REBEL ARMY.

Windows and Doors of the Governor's Palace Barricaded-Apprehension of the People of Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 27 .- There is still great activity in military and naval circles here despite the statement of Spanish officials that the insurgents are retreating and that an attack on the capital is an impossibility. At Matanzas, also, every preparation has been made to resist an attack on the part of the insurgents and as this is an official announcement it would seem to confirm the impression which prevails among the friends of the Cubans that the report that Gomez Maceo and Banderea are in retreat, is not quite correct. Three field pieces have been mounted before the palace of the Governor at Matanzas, the windows and doors have been barricaded and the building is filled with troops and volunteers. Troops and volunteers are also stationed at all the strategic points and two war ships are said to be on their way there to reinforce the naval contingent already on duty at that port. The authorities claim that hundreds of famflies from the province of Matanzas are flocking into the capital of that part of the country while, on the other hand, the insurgents assert that they have been strongly reinforced from the population of Matanzas since their columns entered that province. The authorities of Matanzas are busily at work arresting people suspected of being in sympathy with the Cuban army and fortyeight people were taken into custody there to-day. The Cubans here who are in sympathy with the insurgents' cause assert that there will be a popular uprising in Matanzas, if Banderea approaches near enough to that city to warrant it.

Here and in this vicinity, in spite of the reported bad position of the insurgents, the work of preparing for the defense of Havana is being pushed with all the vigor possible and all the regular soldiers and volunteers who can be spared are being hurried to the front. Provisions are being collected, cattle are being driven in and of the insurgents or the number and force everything denotes the greatest anxlety and excitement, a state of affairs not at all in keeping with the glowing reports of Spanish victories and insurgent defeats which are announced here. Many people are convinced that if Gomez succeeds in pushing his forces to within a reasonable distance of Havana, an uprising of the friends of the insurgents here is not at all unlikely. Everybody you see in the streets seems to be in a state of great nervous excitement and there are not a few people who are asking themselves how it is possible that Campos is now in Havana if the insurgents are in retreat, and, if the city is threatened, why it is that he does not go out to meet the

MANY SYMPATHIZERS IN HAVANA. The authorities are not blind to the fact that there is a strong element among the younger male population of this city which is in strong sympathy with the insurgents. and in case of serious trouble with the insurgents outside the city, it is an open question whether the fire department and even the bulk of the civil guards and volunteers here could be counted upon any length of time. The triumphant march of the insurgents seems to have great effect on the populace, and those who three weeks ever amounting to anything more than an uprising of the disaffected portion of the population are now anxiously awaiting for ws from the front and are extremely aphensive of hearing in a short time that the advance guard of the insurgents has been sighted from the outer works of the city of Havana. The merchants of this city, while still loyally supporting the govern-ment, are beginning to be very newous, and look forward with a great deal of alarm to the prospect of an uprising here and the entrty of the insurgents into Havana, which, it is claimed, is certain to he the signal for wholesale looting and other serious disorder.

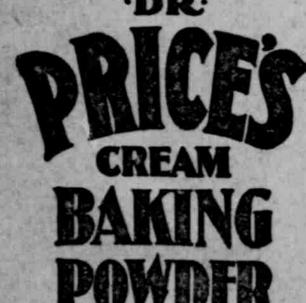
In the face of all these alarming rumors and expressed fears the government authorities insist that there is absolutely no anger that the insurgents will ever get any distance beyond Matanzas, and they continue laughing at the mere mention of | until it was derailed at the first curve. the idea that Gomez can get within sight! Princes Fornando and Carlos Bourbon forces are in retreat, and that the chances rainst the insurgents being able to get back into the province of Santa Clara are very slim indeed. The excitement which has prevailed here since the insurgent army entered the province of Matanzas continues. and is heightened by the meagerness of the news from the front. Captain General Martinez De Campos is still here, and the work of fortifying Havana and its vicinity continues without an hour's interruption in any direction. According to the "official" advices, Maceo is at the plantation of Olimway north of Jovellanos, the town from which Campos retreated upon Limonare. Cimarrones is about forty-five kilometers from the city of Matanzas, capital of the

province of that name.

Quintin Banderea is said to be with his
column at Sumidero, about twenty kilometers from Matanzas, and only a little way from Limonare, where, according to the official announcements, Campos defeated the insurgents at Coliseo. But Sumidero is nearer to Matanzas than Coliseo, which would not seem to confirm the story that Banderea's column was defeated. Maximo omez still, according to the official ades, is at the farm of Ciervoin, district of Javegry Grande, and in the direction of the Grand Cienaga Occidental De Zapata, an immense stretch of swamp land, into which he could retreat to the southward if necessary and probably avoid pursuit on the part of the Spanish troops. It will thus be seen that three Cuban columns are accounted for one to the porth of Survivoer. counted for-one to the north of Sumidero oder Banderea; one in the center of Cimarrones, under Maceo, and one to the south near Jaquey Grande, under Gomez, all in the province of Matanzas and all to the westward of Colon.

WHEREABOUTS OF CAMPOS'S ARMY. The exact positions of the Spanish colsurgents (to pursue them, according to the Spanish officials) is not known; but the last reports received had it that the Spaniards were concentrating at Union de Reyes. But

Awarued Mighest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

One Removes Restrictions on Reissue of Greenbacks and Another Makes Bonds Payable in Fifteen Years.

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE BY THE

WAYS AND MUANS COMMITTEE.

LIMIT OF DEBATE EXTENDED

VOTE ON THE BILL TO BE TAKEN AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON.

Speeches by Dingley, Grosvenor, Turner and Others-Vigorous Protest from a California Republican.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 27 .- The House toconcentrate at various points, he has managed to slip by the Spanish forces, although the Spaniards have over half a dozen times believed that they had his whole force before them and that they would be able to deliver a crushing blow. It is, thereday entered on the consideration of the bond bill. The bill aroused the united opposition of the Democrats and Populists, the goldstandard Democrats being arrayed against fore, reasonable to believe that if Banderea pushes on westward from Sumideo, he will turn the left flank of the Spanlards at Union de Reyes and that the latter must it because they claimed it did not give the Secretary the authority to issue gold bonds with which he desired to replenish the resend a column in pursuit, thus weakening their main body. Then again, supposing that Maceo moves forward from Cimar-rones on the same line as Banderea, the serve, and the silver Democrats on the ground of their general opposition to bond issues. The latter contended that the raids. spanish commander at Union de Reves must send another column to meet him. on the treasury could be stopped if the Secretary would use his discretion to redeem This would leave but one-third of the Spanish forces at Union de Reyes, and Gomez, from Jaquey Grande, would not have much difficulty, judging from his previous successes, in pushing westward, southward, and a little to the rear of the transition. notes in silver when the reserve was threatened. In the Republican ranks also there developed such bitter opposition to the bill as originally drawn and to the proposition to force the bill to a vote to-day that the Republican members of the committee on ways and means incorporated in it an quin, Cocorro, Santa Filomena, Santa Cata-lina, Industria and Infante, at Laguyra and amendment specifically declaring that nothing in the act should be construed as a modification or repeal of the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks when redeemed. Another amendment was adopted by the committee, making the bonds issued under the act payable within fifteen years. The second amendment had been suggested by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, and met the approval of the Republican members. In the original draft of the bill it was provided that the bonds should be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years from their date, and it was thought best to make a definite termination to them. The amendments were adopted by a strict party vote, and the bill was reported to the House as amended. Mr. Tarsney offered an amendment to repeal the act of 1878 for reissuing the greenbacks, but failed to get any support for it. The amendment agreed to by the ways and means committee providing that the greenbacks should be reissued was considered a great concession to the dissatisfied Republicans. The committee on rules extended the limit of debate until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, but declined to give the members of the House opportunity to offer

amendments The feature of the day was a strong speech from Mr. Johnson, a California Republican, appealing to his Republican colleagues to vote against the bill. He scored the Republican leaders for bringing in the bill. He said he had voted for the revenue measure yesterday under protest, but he refused to follow them on the present bill. Political expediency which involves a surrender of principle, he declared, would never succeed. The debate ran far into the night. The principal speeches were made by Messrs. Dingley and Grosvenor, Republicans, and Messrs. Turner and Patterson.

AFTERNOON DEBATE. Adoption of a Special Order Fixing

the Time for Taking a Vote. that General Prat had an engagement with As soon as the journal had been approved the insurgents to-day at Recreo, which is several miles east of Maceo's position at Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and Cimarrones. The insurgent loss is said to means committee, reported the bond bill have been five killed, eight prisoners, and the wounded unknown. General Prat was means to-day, and it was referred to the afterwards reported to be marching on the plantation of Joro, while Generals Suarez ommittee of the whole on the state of the Valdez and Navarro were said to be in Union. pursuit of the retreating insurgents, Ccl. Molina also being at Amarillas, which is

Mr. Daniels, chairman of the first committee on elections, as a privileged matter. made a unanimous report in favor of seating Hugh R. Belknap in place of Lawrence E. McGann, from the Third Illinois district. Mr. McGann had decided that he was not entitled to the seat, and there was, therefore, no contest over the matter. The report was adopted and Mr. Belknap was

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, from the committeen on rules, then presented the rule for the consideration of the bond bill. It provided for debate until 10 to-night, with a recess from 5 until 8, and its continuance to-morrow until 3 o'clock, when a vote should be taken, without intervening motion or amendment, separately.

Mr. Crisp opposed the adoption of Yesterday a general tariff bill, the exact effect of which on particular industries and other revenues no one knew, had been rushed through the House. To-day it had been proposed to rush through a bond bill in the same summary manner, but the murmurings of discontent on the other side had forced the autocrat of the House and the so-called leaders to yield a little more time. He admonished the other side that it was only by resistance that they could obtain their rights. Mr. Bailey agreed in a general way to the

roposition that there had been a great abuse of the privilege of debate on public questions and that the great desideratum was a vote; but, he said, while useless debate should be abridged, full and fair debate was essential. Yesterday, with four hours' debate, a bill which would burden the people with \$40,000,000 of additional taxes was passed. To-day the performance was to be epeated, but this time posterity was to be saddled with an interest-bearing debt of no one knew how many millions. The country, he said, would no more tolerate precipitate haste than it would undue delay.

Mr. McMillin asked why the Republican leaders proposed to cut their associates off without opportunity to offer amendments. Were those in authority afraid of their associates? Could they not be trusted to do anything but vote?

THE RULE ADOPTED. When the twenty minutes allowed the Democratic side had been consumed Mr. Henderson, who was in charge of the rule. without making any reply to the criticisms from the other side, demanded a vote on the adoption of the rule, which was taken by years and nays. The rule was adopted -195 to 101. It was not a strict party vote. The Populists voted with the Democrats against its adoption, and the following Republicans voted in opposition to the majority of their party: Baker, of New Hampshire; Connolly, of Illinois; Dayton, of West Virginia; Huling, of West Virginia; Kirkpatrick, of Kansas; Linney, of North Carolina; McCormick, of New York; Shafroth, of Colorado: Pearson, of North Carolina; Mondell, of Wyoming, and Miller, of Kansas. The bond bill was then laid before the louse and Mr. Dingley opened the debate in favor of its adoption. He explained the bill, saying that as a plain business proposition the Secretary should have power to float 3-per-cent bonds. The bill also pro-vided that these bonds should first be offered to the people of the United States, and Mr. Dingley expressed no doubt that the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific would respond and over-subscribe any is-sue advertised for. Mr. Dingley stated that the amendment specifically stated that nothing in this act should be construed to repeal or modify the act of 1878 for the reissue of redeemed greenbacks. "What will become of the greenbacks re-

asked Mr. Marsh. "They will be used," replied Mr. Dingley, "as they were used up to 1893, in discharging our interest-bearing obligations. But in case of a run on the treasury they would be held in the treasury temporarily for its protection. When the exigency passed, owever, they would, under this act, be oald out or applied to the public debt." Mr. Dingley declared that the propositions contained in the bill were single and should not be clouded with a discussion, of the silver or other collateral questions. In answer to many questions, he asserted that a coke region.

3-per-cent. bond would be taken by the peo-ple much more quickly than a 4-per-cent. bond on a 3-per-cent. basis. He said the people as a rule were not disposed to pay premiums.

TURNER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Turner opened for the minority. He contended that the fault did not lie in any deficiency in the revenues but in the existence of evils in our financial system, for which the Democratic party was in no wise responsible. The fundamental evil was the existence in our currency system of the enormous mass of uncovered paper money which the Supreme Court had held to be valid. He charged the Republicans with shifting their position on the currency question as they had yesterday on the tariff question. He pointed out how the Republicans in the past had demonetized silver and had passed an act for the resumption of specie payments, which contemplated the total retirement of the greenbacks. Now, in the face of the Presidential election, they sought to curry favor with the silver sentiment and they dared not retire the greenbacks to which they had once been committed. This bill would prove inadequate. Gentlemen on the other side spoke of what they were doing to aid the administration, yet with all their osten-tatious magnanimity they refused the Democratic side, which was supposed to be to some extent in harmony with the executive, the poor privilege of offering a remedy which the administration believed would be retired. Mr. Turner was very lest in his protest against protest against temporizing with the situation. It would only prolong and intensify the dif-Any settlement on the basis of sound money would secure the most be-neficient effect here and uphold our securities abroad. Mr. Turner affirmed positively that in the existing existing state market 3-per-cent. could not

conclusion he said he had once believed that the Secretary of the Treasury, be exercising the option of redemption in sil ver, could repel raids on the treasury, bu he now believed that such a course would precipitate a crisis, a panic, a convulsion, such as we had never had, that would shaken public and private credit to its tion by saying: BOWLER AND MORTON SCORED.

Mr. Grosvenor said that the admissibility of the passage of the bill must be considered in the light of the events which called it into existence. Under ordinary circumstances he would not favor either section of the bill. The Democrats were unable to suggest relief for the treasury. The President had proposed a gold bond, but in the last eratic vote to stand by him. The Secretary of the Treasury was figuring how not to meet the appropriations of the last Congress. A bureau officer, a pestiferous growth had dared to set aside the five million appropriation for the relief of sugar growers. Debs and his followers, to suppress whom the military was called out, had no more flagrantly violated the law than had the Secretary of Agriculture, a petty bureau officer, in refusing to carry out the appropriations of Congress after he had been re-buked by Congress. Yet Democrats said there was no lack of money in the treasury. He questioned the authority of the President to make the bond issues of the past year and attacked the arrangement with the

tration from bankruptey and disgrace, because behind that administration stood his Mr. Patterson attributed the financial dis aster that had overwhelmed the country to the want of confidence in a currency sys tem which carried \$500,000,000 of silver and \$345,000,000 of greenbacks on the basis of a gold reserve of \$100,000,000. A single declaration of Congress that it intended to sustain inviolate the gold standard of value would do more than anything else to restore confi dence. He ridiculed the idea of passing a bil for an authorization of coin bonds at such

Morgan syndicate, But, he said, he was will-

big to vote for this bill to save the adminis-

Swanson criticised the method by which the tariff bill of yesterday was passed and by which it was proposed to pass the pending bond bill, without opportunity of

Mr. Lacey spoke in favor of the bill. He expressed confidence that 3 per cent. coin bonds could be floated among the people of the country and denounced the disgraceful "contract" with the Morgan syndicate last year. In view of the rumors that were abroad regarding the imminence of another bond issue, it was important that the pend ing measure should pass at once.

Mr. Johnson, of California, was the first Republican to oppose the bill. His first sentence created a mild sensation. "As a Republican," he began, "I want to give some reasons why all my colleagues should oppose this most iniquitous bill. I believe in the undying hostility of the Republican party to an issue of bonds in time of peace, and I do not propose that we shall give the lie to everything we said before the election, and I, for one, can never condone what regard as an error both . heart and head and a crime against the country-the bond transaction of last year. Yesterday," he proceeded, impetuously, "against my will and against my judgment and protest, I voted for a revenue tariff bill. I believe that the verdict of 1894 was for the passage of

protective tariff act, and we should restore the McKinley bill and Bill McKinley." After some further remarks by Mr. John son, of North Dakota, in favor of the bill and by Mr. Wheeler against it, the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SESSION. Several Republicans, Including Mr

Wilson, Oppose the Bill.

Mr. Wheeler, who had the floor when the recess was taken, resumed the thread of his argument against the gold standard, and Mr. Terry and Mr. Underwood followed with a similar argument. Mr. Wellington spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson gave his reasons for refusing sponsor was President Cleveland. It was not a Republican measure. No plank in a Republican platform, State or national could be cited in support of it. The demand for it came from the stock jobbers of Wall street, whom the title of "gamblers" would

Mr. Bowers, like his collection Bowers, like his colleague, Mr. Johnopposed the measure. It was based, he said, on the demand of the stock gambiers of Wall street. It was, stripped of all verbiage, a plain proposition to issue bonds, destroy the greenbacks and contract the cur-\$346,000,000. The bill ought to be en-"A bill to retire Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress.' Mr. Dearmond, in opposing the bill, said that McKinleyism was a misnomer. From what he had heard of the construction of the McKinley bill it should have been named after the man whose genius had controlled the destinies of the Fifty-first Congress and would shape those of the Fifty-fourth. The purpose of this bill was

to issue bonds to contract the currency at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury to lower the price of wheat and raise that of bonds, to reduce the wages of those who toil and increase the incomes of the jobbers in money, "Shall we, one day," he cluded, "flaunt defiance in the face of England and the next day bow submissive to the financial policy of the mistress of the seas?. This is a bill to perpetrate the gold standard.' "Did you entertain your silver views before the last election?" asked Mr. Dov-

"You were elected by 2,000 in 1892. What vas your majority in 1894?" "Exactly ninety-two," replied Mr. Dearmond, sharply, "and a gentleman who has no more idea of the propriety of debate than to interrupt a gentleban with a suggestion no weightler than yours certainly got here by too many if his majority was only one vote." (Uproarious Democratic ap-

Mr. Henderson offered five reasons for his support of the bill; first, that the bill did not require a bond issue; second, that if bonds were issued the rate of interest would be reduced; third, the bonds would be distributed among our own people and not to be left in the hands of foreign holders; fourth, it did not retire the greenbacks, but empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to keep them out of the possession of speculators when necessary, and fifth, it pre-vented the administration from selling bonds to meet current deficiencies. Mr. Shafroth concluded the debate with a brief speech against the bill, after which, at 10 p. m., the House adjourned until toto-morrow.

Wages of More Cokers Raised. UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 27.-Following the notice to the sixteen thousand coke workers employed by H. C. Frick & Co. of a 10 per cent. advance in wages, after the first of the year, the announcement was made by W. J. Rainey to-day that ne would also advance the wages of his two thousand employes 10 per cent., to take effect next week. The past three months have been the busiest in the history of the coke trade. Out of 17,947 ovens in the region 16,011 are in operation and the prospe are that more ovens will be fired. The advance of wages will enable the men to make the highest wages ever paid in the

INDIANA REPRESENTATIVE'S MAIDEN TILT IN THE HOUSE.

The Gentleman from the Second District Attacks a Virginian and Finally Silences His Fire.

BILLS OFFERED BY HOOSIERS

MR. STEELE SEEKS TO CORRECT EVIL PENSION BUREAU PRACTICES

He Is Also Striving to Secure Free Mail Delivery for Wabash-Mr. Hatch Asks for \$100,000 for Logansport.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- During the de-House this after-Mr. Claude Swanson, member from Virginia, was making speech on the bond bill, in which he claimed that there was to-day a surplus of \$76,000,-000 in the treasury and that no bond issue was necessary. The Virginian was enjoying easy sailing, when Reprensentative Hardy broke the thread of the gentleman's argument by an interruption. Hardy asked if the \$76,000,000 of claimed surplus was not a part of the \$162,000,000 borrowed by the present administration. Mr. Swanson declined to answer Mr. Hardy's direct ques-

"Well, this bill proposes to retire the Hardy, quick as lightning, came back at him with the assertion that the Virginian had not read the bill, which distinctly provides that the money derived from the sale of bonds in the issue proposed shall not

be used to retire the greenbacks, but held

exclusively to maintain the gold reserve The Virginian could not reply, but evaded the question by saying:

"The Republicans are here by taxation." "No, no," replied Hardy. "Not by taxation, but by votes, and Indiana only sends men here by honest elections on a full vote of the people, while Virginia and the other Southern States elect Congressmen, not by a vote of the people, but by a fraundulent abridgement of the suffrage."

The gentleman from Virginia was completely knocked out by the Indiana Congressman, and sat down with his speech half finished, while Hardy received the applause of the Republican side of the House, and was personally congratulated by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, and other leading Republicans on his first effort in Congressional debate.

STEELE'S BLOW AT AN EVIL. Measure Looking to Reform of Pension Bureau Methods.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Representative Steele has introduced a bill in the House to correct the nefarious practice of officials of the Pension Bureau who are in habft of writing to persons whose names are signed to affidavits sent in by applicants for pensions and obtaining from these persons confidential letters at variance with their sworn affidavits, which information is used to the applicant's disadvantage. Major Steele's bill recites, in a preamble that complaints are made by claimants for pensions and their attorneys that rules and regulations have been established in the Bureau of Pensions and thereby given the force of law, which are dilatory, yexatious and unwarranted; that evidence is required to sustain such claims not in accordance with the laws of the United States and the practice of courts of justice: that adverse action is often taken on the basis of reports, letters and papers which are coerced from claimants and their at-torneys and that the Pension Bureau ex-ercises legislative functions forbidden to the executive department by the Constitution. The bill provides that all rules made by the Commissioner of Pensions for the conducting of the work of the Pension Bureau shall be made public and shall conform to the laws of the United States or the laws and rules of evidence recognized by courts of justice in the District of Co-lumbia, and shall in no wise abridge the rights of claimants and attorneys as recognized in said courts and that claimants and their attorneys shall have access to all evidence and papers which enter into the consideration or adjudication of the case. Representative Steele was at the Postoffice Department to-day and secured the appointment of a mounted mail carrier for Marion. He also ascertained that the postal receipts of Wabash have increased to such an extent as to make the town eligible for the free delivery system. The free delivery system will therefore be ex-tended to that office if the funds of the

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

department will suffice.

Mr. Hitt's Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The House committee on foreign affairs to-day held a meeting and considered the Barrett and the disordered state of the body. McCall resolutions relative to the speeches of Embassador Bayard. The committee decided to report the McCall resolution in a modified form. As agreed on, it calls upon the President for information as to the alleged utterances of Mr. Bayard and the tion has been very much toned down and made mild in comparison to what it was when introduced. It was thought that in view of present circumstances it would be much better to make the resolution simply

The Cuban revolution was brought before the committee through a resolution for recognition of the insurgents introduced by Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that Congress should not take action until further information regarding the status of the rebellion was in its possession, so resolution calling on the State Department for correspondence and information on the uprising was drafted. The case of ex-Consul Waller was brought up and the resolution of Mr. Miller, of Kansas, asking the State Department for the records of the trial and all correspondence with the French government will be reported to the House. Another resolution of inquiry will also be reported—that introduced by Mr. Fischer, of New York, concerning the firing upor the schooner Henry Crosby by soldiers of the government of San Domingo, in Decem-

Public Building Bills. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Representative Hatch introduced a bill to-day appropriat-

ing \$109,000 for a public building at Logans

WORKS

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humours of the Skin and Blood.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot F. Newser' & Sons, 1. King Edward-st. London. Porrest Davo and Chem. Conr., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

The Great Value

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla to me is beyond estimate. For 2 years I have been in poor health, taking medicine all the time with little benefit. In the winter I had a severe attack of rheumatism and thought I should never get rid of it. Since taking five bottles of Hood's 5 Sarsaparilla I am like a new person.

MRS. LIZZIE SHAFFER, Riverton, Illinois. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billous-

port. There are now tills carrying liberal appropriations for public buildings at New Albany, at Vincennes, at South Bend and at Indianapolis before the public buildings committee. As Chairman Milliken has announced that the number of such appropriations will be limited at this Congress, the wisdom of introducing any more such bills is questionable, in view of the possible danger to the Indianapolis building bill, which is undoubtedly the most important of them all.

portant of them all. After the Railway Presidents. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Chairman Morrison, of the Interstate-commerce Commission, to-day sent to the Senate a copy of the articles of organization of the Railroad Joint Traffic Association, and also a copy of a letter which the commission has sent to the Attorney-general. The commission says to the Attorney-general that the agreement is in conflict with the interstate-commerce law, and requests him to direct the United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York to institute proceedings, by injunction or otherwise, to prevent its being carried into

Canadians May Retaliste. OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 27.-The leading topic in political circles and among cus-

toms department officials to-day was the odeled United States tarin. As the in creased rates of duties levied will operate against Canadian exports it is claimed here that a retaliatory raise of the Canadian tariff should be made. Mr. Wood, the Con-troller of Customs, to-day said that the matter had not yet come before the Cab-inet, but hinted that the Hon. Mr. Foster was busy on retaliatory changes.

Proposed Conference on Boundaries. WASHINGTON. Dec. 27 .- Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference between the United States and nations possessing territory on the American continent for the settlement of boundary disputes. The President is to invite each nation to join the United States in a conference, to be held in Washington in 1896, to agree if possible upon all boundaries in dispute between such nations.

Tariff Bill Indorsed. STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 27 .- The Standard Delaine Sheep-breeders' Association met here to-day and elected the following officers: President, J. H. Post, of Ohlo; secretary, S. M. Cleaver, of Pennsylvania; treasurer, D. B. Mulholland of West Virginia. A resolution was passed which heartily in-dorses the tariff bill just passed by the House and earnestly petitioning the Senate to ratify it without delay.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The twin sister of the new battle shin Kearsarge has been named by Secretary Herbert after the State of Kentucky. The Senate has confirmed the nomination

of Henry H. Rolapp, of Utah, to be asso-ciate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. For Throat Diseases and Coughs Use Brown's Bronchiai Troches. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

COBLENTZ

Comes Forward with a Few More Statements About the Cure of the Tobacco Habit—It (an Be Cured—This Is Now Proved Beyond a Doubt, and Thousands Already Say So.

The attempt to cure men of using tobacco is not a new one. For years back people began to realize its deleterious effects upon the human system and to devise remedies for these effects. The greatest physicians known gave it their time and attention, but in vain. They failed because they did not strike at the root of \$2; gallery, \$1.50. the evil. To stop an effect you must sto strongest and best reason was that its Various Resolutions . Considered by its cause. This is what the Oxygen Tobacco Cure does. It strikes at the root of the evil. / It kills the desire for tobacco eliminates it from the system and restores

> This is something many of the so-called cures are not capable of doing. If they cure you of the desire for tobacco they are apt to leave in you a desire for the drug that cured. If they do not do this they leave your system disorganized and weakened, more susceptible to disease. Oxygen Tobacco Cure does not do this; it builds up your system.

> When you buy anything you take something that has a recommendation: that bears the stamp of reliability. For practical purposes only things that have been tested and found to answer what is claimed for them are useful. This can be said of Oxygen Tobacco Cure. It has been tested and has fully substantiated all its claims. If you want to be cured of the tobacco habit, of course you are willing to do something. To be sure, you would like a little advice. Our advice would be, try a medicine that is reported by thousands to be reliable. You are not so much different from other people that it will not affect you. There is a streak of similarity running through the human race and since you contain a little of it you must put some faith in what others say. Try a cure that is cheap, reliable and

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BANCROFT Prince of Magicians, in his Dazzling Spectacular Production of Magic PASCINATING SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
PRICEst Night—Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matthee—Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

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Next Monday and Tuesday,

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BOSTONIANS MONDAY-"A WAR TIME WEDDING.

TUESDAY-"ROBIN HOOD." SEATS NOW SELLING at Pembroke.

Prices-Lower floor, \$1.00; first two flows balcony

TRILBY Comes New Year's Matinee for Four Days, with A. M Seats now on sale at Pembroke Arcade

PRICES-New Year's and Saturday Matiness: 25c, 0c, 75c and \$1. Nights: 25c, 50c. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. ENGLISH'S — TO-NIGHT

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15, Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb

AMERICAN LILIPUTIANS. A Company of Sixteen Artists.

PRICES - Lower floor, 30c; balcony, 20c; gallery, 10c. BRING THE CHILDREN. Seats at the Pembroke. Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. I—KATIE EMMETT.

PADEREWSKI

The World's Greatest Pianist, At ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE,

Saturday Night, Jan. 11.

Advance Sale Opens Next Thursday, Jan. 2 at 9 a. m., Pembroke Arcade.

PRICES-Lower floor, \$3; balcony, Steinway & Sons' Planoforte Used

PARK PRICES, 10e, 20e, 30e This Afternoon and To-Night,

FLORENCE BINDLEY In her sensational comedy-drama,

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